When the Republicans came into control of the Government they were control of the Government they were confronted by an armed robellion; the suthority of the Nation was defied in nearly one-half of the Union; they were opposed by a hostile and rebel Govern-ment; the army and navy of the Union were dispersed; the arsenals were de-pleted; the Treasury was beggared; the credit of the Government was destroyed, and all this was the work of the Democratic party. The Republican party proved equal to the perilous situ-

They denounced Southern nullifica-

tion.
They declared secession impossible. They affirmed the supremacy of the

They raised enormous armies and na-vies to suppress rebellion.

They encouraged enlistments.
They raised money to sustain the war.
They emancipated the slaves.
They armed the negroes.
They sustained and upheld President

They conquered the rebellion. They preserved the Union.

They have saved the people millions of dollars each year by making the currency of equal value in every part of

They have restored the credit of the They have reduced the interest-beardebt of the Nation \$627,537,194.

They have reduced the annual interest charges from \$150,977,697 to \$79,-633,981—a saving of \$71,343,716 a year. They have maintained the National faith and honor.

They passed the Resumption act.
They defeated inflation and opposed "flat money."
They made the greenback worth 100 cents on the dollar.

They have fostered American imhus-They have protected American me-

They have made the name American respected in all quarters of the world. They have secured for the Union a

be set aside to give place to a party that opposed and resisted these measures at every step, and would, if possible, have defeated every one of these Republican acts of wisdom, to which the country to-day owes its unity and presperity? The Republicans have done some no-

ble things—things that will be remem-bered as long as there is history. But there are some things they did not do: They did not use an army to force slaver; into Kansas.

They did not fire upon Fort Sumter.

They did not attempt secession. They did not plunder the Nation of

They did not inaugurate rebellion.

A Lie Exposed.

It is time to fix where it belongs the responsibility for one Democratic lie. In number and meanness the Democratic lies of this campaign have been remarkable, but one of the basest of them has been brought home to a responsible search. were them has been brought home to a revern-laion we desponsible source. Some days ago the Justice Swayne, in a decision it the play, that Justice Swayne, in a decision rendered in 1875 by the United States Supreme Court, had characterized an employment of General Garfield to act olican pany as "a sale of official influence which no vell can cover." It turns out that Justice Swayne never used any such language in respect to General such language in respect to General Marifeld, in the case professedly cited nor in any other; that the matter was never before him or the Supreme Court; ation.
They called out the militia to sustain and that Justice Swayne publicly expresses, in a most emphatic manner, the very highest respect for the candidate whom he was said to have judicate whom he was said to have judicate whom he was said to have judicate whom he was said to have date whom he was said to have judi-cially branded as guilty of "a sale of official influence." The untruth was immediately exposed by Justice Swayne himself, and by the distin-guished Democrat, ex-Senator Doolittle, who was counsel against the paving company, but who felt that in self-respect to could not see so gross a false. Palled Press. hood circulated without contradiction.

They were merciful to the captured rebels.

They disbanded and restored the wast army to a peace footing.

They adopted the Constitutional amendments giving freedom, the franchise and civil rights to the slaves.

They cared for the soldiers and sallors of the Union.

They cared for their widows and orphans.

They found war and restored peace.

They found war and restored peace.

They found slavery and they gave freedom.

They gave the people the best secured currency in the world.

They have saved the people from the loss of millions of dollars each year in broken bank bills.

They have saved the people millions in the sent in self-respect would not see so gross a false-hood circulated without contradiction, and therefore stated, in a published of conspicuously in the Memphis Avaisanche, contains these approved Southern declarations: "White men who dare to ayow themselves here world to retract the falsehood thus exposing which a decent self-respect would have prompted. Instead, it has resorted to commend they gave freedom.

They found war and restored peace.

They found slavery and they gave feedom.

They abolished the "wild-cat" currency freedom.

They have saved the people from the loss of millions of dollars each year in broken bank bills.

They have saved the people millions when the case was never before the case was held respondent to the den licit statement, was a deliberate falsi-cation. When Justice Swayne indig-antly denied the story, the World issed a doubt as to the veracity of the report of his language, and a doubt as to his veracity in asserting that he had never made any such statement as was quoted with respect to General Garfield, whom he highly respected. When it was fully proved that the words quoted were taken, not from any decision of any Judge, but from an argument of counsel, the World then deliberately lied again, in asserting that the language had been used by Justice Swayne old in a matter precisely parallel to that of General Gardeld. These dishonest eva-sions, these shameful aftempts to keep alive a lie after its utter untruth had been exposed, put the World precisely on a level, as to honor or veracity, with

They have protected American mechanics.

They have collected the public revenues at a less percentage of cost than ever before.

They have handled the moneys of the Government at a less percentage of loss than ever before.

They have bandled the moneys of the Government at a less percentage of loss than ever before.

They have bendled the moneys of the Government at a less percentage of loss than ever before.

They have bendled the moneys of the Clear-headed Democratic fertility of falsification been so recklessly included. Clear-headed Democrates see that this wild riot of mendacity is hurting the party, and a Democratic journal at the party, and a Democratic journal at the West observes that "the fool-killer" would do great service to the Democ-racy if he would exterminate the men ost place among the Nations of the | who set on foot such falschoods as those earth.

And all this the Republicans have done in the face of Democratic obstruction and heatility.

Why should a party with this record be set aside to give place to a party that be set aside to give place to a party that onsidered on a plane much higher than hat of political expediency. It is hurt-ul to a party to resort to dishonest and us statements; but it is also disgraceful to the country that a Presidential election should not be conducted without degrading editors and orators by the score, who hold positions which gentlemen only are fit to fill, to the level of the basest blackguards. In both parties, there quebt to be wanted. oth parties there ought to be manhoed enough to put down any creature whose behavior tends to dishonor American citizenship. By decent men of all parties the use of deliberate lies about

on opponent ought to be resented as a personal insult. They did not drive American commerce from the seas.

They did not "huzza" over Union

They did not "huzza" over Union

They did not "huzza" over Union foats.

They did not oppose enlistments in the Union army.

His supporters are not alarmed when they see the time and strength of Democrats wasted in the same futile attacks. They did not oppose enlistments in the Union army.

They were not draft rioters.

They did not hang Union colored men in the City of New York, or burn their asylums.

They did not rebel against the Union in that city, or require troops and gunboats to overawe them into obedience to the law.

They were not "Knights of the Golden Circle."

They did not commit the atrocities of Libby, Belle Isie, Salisbury and Andersonville.

They were not "Ku-Klux."

They did not commit the butchery at Fort Pillow.

They did not commit the butchery at Fort Pillow.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

American people is fatal to Hancock's prospects.—Albany Journal.

Ser Instead of a "change," the country's verdict on the Democratic claim in November will be: "Four years more of structure with starra-

cars more of struggling with starva-The election of Hancock involves

all sorts of risks—financial, industrial, commercial and Constitutional. The election of Garfield involves no risk of say kind, but is a guarantee of stabil-ity and continued prosperity. That is why Garneld will be elected. Short and empty. General Han-cock has chosen for his letter-writer a

scribe who knows how to say nothin with pomp and pretension. His accep ance is sententious, sonorous and empty, its crisp style and its glittering phase do not conceal its absolute pov-erty of thought, its utter lack of any erty of thought, its utter lack of any clear policy, and its complete destitution of any defined principles. It comes shooting across the political sky with the meteoric dash of a comet, and is just as vague and nebulous. How different from the clear sunlight of General Garfield's illuminating letter.—
Philadelphia Press.

be We know that only through the agencies of this great party, of which we are members, and in whose interests I speak to-night, can this great Nation, the custodian of the priceless treasures of free government for all the people, be carried forward to those high summits of renown which Providence has designed it shall reach. The eminence toward which it strives is clear above the clouds and glittering in the eternal sunshine of the purest clear above the clouds and glittering in
the eternal sunshine of the purest
fame. The old music of the Union fills
the air. I hear it, and I keep step to
it. The blessed old banner floats
above us. I hail and I salute it. The
old bosts are gathering; the old spirit
animatos them. The memories of the
past and glories of the present come
together to inspire us. The word goes
out, "Forward" the result is victory.

—From Stores' Burlington Speech.

-From Storrs' Burlington Speech,

fig: The "superb soldier" whom the
Democrats have put up for a figurehead has never been accussed of having
any opinions on any civil topic. Certainly he has mone on the much-vexed
laborquestion. A deputation of workingmen who waited upon the "superb"
yesterday were referred to Mr. Barnum,
of the Democratic National Committee.
It is not the superb soldier's fault that
he has no opinions on the labor question, or any other question of present
moment. If the deputation had asked
the General how to set a squadron in

the General how to set a squadron in the field, or to state the exact amount of pay, emoluments and commutation and allowances of a Major-General of the United States army, they might have gone away much wiser for their visit. But when a delegation of citizens asks the superb soldier for real opinions, he obeys orders and sends them to Bacum.—N. Y. Times.

General Hancock's Letter.

The letter of General Hancock accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency is published. The brevity would be commendable were there not a painful consciousness on the part both of the reader and the writer part both of the reader and the writer that the resort to glittering generalities is caused by General Hancock's almost total want of acquaintance with the political questions now at issue before the country.

The estentations declaration that the

mendments to the Constitution are parts of that instrument, and as such are he cordially approved the Democratic platform of 1868, in which those amend-ments and the whole series of Recon-of order.

They were not "Knightsof the GoldThey were not "Knightsof the Goldmay be an important and the control of th

cannot, though at the head of the solid Confederate States, safely ignore the Nationality of the Union in the presence

of the American people.

His reference to the reformation he civil-service is, in plain English, a eclaration that, if all the elective offices be filled with Democrats, those elected will find Democrats to fill all the ap-

pointive places.

The reference to "fraud, violence and incompetency" is a little obscure. Whether it has reference to the wholesale election frauds recently exposed in New York City, or to the brutal vio-lence which for several years has denied to large bodies of citizens the right and to large bodies of citizens the right and privilege of voting at either State or National elections, will doubtless be explained hereafter. As he writes this letter with a full knowledge that in five large and populous States a large portion of the people—in some States a large majority—dare not go to the polls to vote for fear of violence, and that in the few places where they do vote their votes are not counted or returned, the country, while agreeing with General country, while agreeing with General Hancock, that the bayonet is not a be-coming instrument for collecting votes, will insist that the duty of the National Government is to secure, at whatever cost and with whatever instruments may be necessary to every citizen is may be necessary, to every cifizen in the broad land the right and the oppor-tunity to vote, and to have his vote fair-ly counted and returned at every elec-

tion for National officers.

His final declaration that, if elected, he will perform his duty to the best of his ability, according to his own convictions of law and the Constitution, will, of course, he accepted by his Southern followers as a grand saving clause. In New Orleans he violated and disregarded the law because his convictions were opposed to the law, and eventually, when compelled to obey the law against his own convictions, he asked to be relieved from the duty of executing the law. on for National officers.

executing the law.

The letter of General Hancock is not candid; it is evasive and obscure. Under the pretense of being an outspoken and frank declaration of principles, no principles are avowed, but between the lines may be discovered the odor if not the form of the most malignant of all the devices of disunion, strile and civil war, the demon of State supremacy.—

Chicano Tribone. Chicago Tribune.

The Democratic Dilemma.

There is, in the flexible lexicon of thu ackwoods regions, such a word as ungstarter. This expressive phrase, bungstarter. This expressive phrase, which has a loose existence beyond the pale of dictionaries, describes or hints at the great want of the Democratic party, or to speak in loftler strain, it epitomizes the great need of the hour. Ever since the nomination of Hancock the standing advertisement at Democratic the standing advertisement at Demo-cratic headquarters has been, "Wanted —A Bungstarter." This has been the A Bungstarter. Ans has been the substance of every enthusiastic note written to Mr. Tilden, the burden of every story poured into General Hancock's ear, the spirit of every murmur at the door of English. Mr. Watterson has seen it in his waking dreams. Mr. Hendricks has heard it with a smile, and Mr. Kelly has looked upon it with a wale. But no content as a second of the substantial states. with a wink. But no one has succeeded in starting the bung.

n starting the bung.

There are many ways of starting a bung, and many circumstances that call or expeditious work in freeing the bung-hole of a barrel from all impediang-hole of a barrel from all impediang-hole of a barrel monts. A rude bungstarter may be fashioned like an iron poker, and any strong-armed man may use it with ef-fect, under proper direction. In the primitive ages, it is stated that as a last resort a stone has been used to advantage in removing a bung. The bung-starter of the period, however, is a vast improvement on this, and when it beomes necessary to remove certain sub-tances of a stubborn character from arrels, it is a necessity in any well-reg-

ulated establishment. The legendary barrel, said to contain the spirit of the Democratic campaign, has not, up to date, been successfully tapped. Mr. Thurman gave the spirot s turn the night of the nomination, but nothing came of it. The Democratic Convention Committee turned the faucet with great ceremony at Governor's Island, but there was the merest drib-ble from the barrel. Mr. Kelly knew what was wanted, and he bored in with They did not "huzza" over Union the Republican candidate. Able and isasters.

They did not "huzza" over Rebel design opponents have for years made the most of every possible accusation against him in successive campaigns in Ohio and have given it up as a bad job. His supporters are not alarmed when the cordially approved the Democratic of Senator Wallace may be believed, succeeded only in getting the thing out

ments and the whole series of Resonstruction acts were declared to be unconstitutional and void. The publication of that letter has compelled the General to make this declaration that the three amendments are part of the supreme law of the land. His previous affirmance of the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction acts he permits to stand. To do otherwise would be to stamp his own record at New Orleans with the hand of resistance and violation of the law of the land. General Hancock avoids, ignores, the

HOME AND PARM.

GLOSSY SKIN .- Pour in a pint of bran sufficient boiling water to cover it. Let stand until cold and then bathe the face with it, only patting the skin with a soft towel to dry it.

New Paint.—Newly painted rooms are very unpleasant for many days, but if a handful of hay be strewn on the floor upon which is sprinkled a little chloride of lims, after a couple of hours. the offensive smell will have entirely disappeared.

To CORN BERF .- This should always be done in cool weather if you wish it to keep more than two or three days. Wash the beef well after it has lain a while in cold water. Drain it and trim it and rub plentifully with coarse salt and a very small piece of saltpeter add-ed to it. In cold weather warm the salt by placing it before the fire. DELICIOUS PUDDING .- Take a deep

pudding-dish and butter it; cover the bottom and sides with thin slices of bread, white or brown, then a layer of bread, white or brown, then a layer of pared and cut apples or pears, or both, mixed with any other fruit you fancy; then sprinkle some sugar; then a layer of bread in slices or bits; then fruit, and so on until the dish is full. Lay thin slices of bread over; fill up with any fruit-juice, or water, lacking this; cover with a plate and bake in a slow oven four hours. Hot or cold, it is most delicious. Any sance would spoil it.

SOAF SUBS.—No wise woman who has flowers in her house or garden will throw away her soap suds. They are a most valuable fertilizer for flowers, and especially for the verbena. If this floral especially for the verbena. If this floral favorite is plentifully watered with soap suds and its seed vessels picked off it will flower profusely. Soap suds are good for vines and currant bushes and fruit trees; indeed, they are the food for plants corresponding to milk for aulmals, and it is very wasteful to throw them away if there are plants anywhere within reach that may be benefited by them.

Set SCHING SURVE CORN To it as im-

SELECTING SEED CORN.—It is as im portant to make a good selection of the seed that is to produce the next crop, as it is to choose the live atock that will grow the future herd. The selection should not be left until the time of husk. are well eared and unusually vigorous— in fact, the best the field affords—and give them an extra chance for further development by removing the other stalks from the hill. Any thing that will increase the vitality and perfect the development of the grain that is to be planted for the next season's crop, should not be forgotten. We should seek for stalks with one good ear, rath-

or than those with two small ones, An old farmer in the New York
Tribune says: "How absurd are the
stories of fleeces of wool weighing all
the way from 20 to 40 pounds, shorn from animals not weighing perhaps over 100 to 150? I wonder any agricultural paper that has the least regard for its reputation will ever allow such weights to be recorded in its columns. Such reports are grossly false, and ought to be scouted by the whole community. These fleeces are full of filth, dirt, yolk and grease; cleanse them thoroughly, which must be done before the wool can be manufactured, and they will not give over one-fourth to one-lifth the weight of the fleece in the dirt. That is to say, one represented by the owner of the sheep as weighing 20 pounds would not turn out of clean wool over 4 to 5 pounds; one of 30 pounds, 5 to 7 pounds; and one of 40 pounds, 8 to 10 bounds. On the strength of the reports of such heavy fleeces breeders often sell their sheep to the ignorant and unsuspecting

at extra high prices. Is this any better than rank swindling?" Don't Imagine that it makes no difference how your chickens have been brought up. Don't suppose that they will be good anyhow. Chickens have been carefully dressed, deliciously stuffed, and yet they were not fit to eat. There was a flavor about them that no soda rinsings could cleanse and no seasoning conceal. These were chickens that had picked up their living round pig styes and other unclean places. A chicken may be spoiled in dressing it to cook. If killed with a full crop, and allowed to lie for hours before it is "drawn" or relieved of its internal organs, it gets an unpleasant flavor. Fowls should be caught and shut up without food for twelve hours before they are behended. Then the crop and intestines will be empty, and the task of picking and dressing it will be greatly lessened. Old fowls are not necessarily tough—only cook them long enough. They are more tender twenty-four hours after they are tender twenty-four hours after they are killed than if eaten immediately.

Infected Water.

On the 19th of January, 1879, there was a sudden outbreak of typhoid fever at Caterham, Eug., and on the 20th a similar outbreak at Redhill, a town sight will be supported by the support of the support eight miles distant. There were forty-nine cases of this fever within a for-night; and by the end of February, in both places there were three hundred and five, of which fourteen were fatal. The patients were scattered over a wide area, and were confined to no particular class. The localities had previously been remarkably free from disease. The Government Board of Health instituted a thorough investigation into the cause of this outbreak. All ordinary causes— sewage, milk-supply and personal in-fection, etc.—had to be set saide, since, in all these particulars, the families had little in common. It was, however, at length found that most of the persons affected had their water-supply from the mains of the Caterham Water-works; that others who were attacked spent the days at the houses where this water was used, and drank of it; that at the Caterham Lunatic Asylum, with two thousand inmates, and at the Caterham Barracks, with five hundred soldiers, both of which had a different water supply, not a case occurred; nor a case at Reigate, which belongs to the same sanitary district with Redbill, but is supplied with water from a different It was plain that the Caterbam Water-works were somehow the cause of the epidemic. But that it should be so, was a mystery. At length it was found that one of the workinen em-ployed in establishing an underground connection between the existing wells

Sammer Pasture for Swine.

Summer feeding of swine needs to be better considered by no inconsiderable number of those who make this branch of live stock husbandry a prominent feature of their farm economy. It is more than probable, however, that the more than probable, however, that the subject is receiving more attention now than at any time previously, for, by inquiry and otherwise, we are satisfied that more swine are being grass-fed than heretofore, in the "corn-belt," which, it is scarcely necessary to say, is also a great pork-producing section of the Western States. The almost constant use of corn the year round and in considerable quantities during the sum-mer, has been pursued possibly not be-cause it was thought to be the best course, but mainly because it was looked upon as advisable to utilize the corn. There is every reason to believe that the use of less corn and a larger use of grass in awine-feeding will materially lessen the chances of and the tendency to disease among swine. We need not stop to discuss this question now; it is an opinion held by the best authorities and verified by experience and we pre-sume no intelligent man doubts it. The forage plants especially desirable

for hog pasture are timothy, red clover, for hog pasture are timothy, red clover, blue grass and orchard grass. A mixture, (not of these pardicularly but of other sorts), is desirable and when we have learned by suitable tests what are especially adapted to climate, soil and to each other, we shall have made an important advance in this direction. Timothy is the main rellance at present and blue grass is exceedingly valuable. The objection to orchard grass is its habit of forming tussocks at the base of the stalk. It is a very valuable grass however, with a very marked habit of however, with a very marked habit of rapid growth when cut or eaten off. Red clover is indispensable to nearly every farm and makes capital hog pasture. In woodland pasture it may be supplemented with the white variety, which is better adapted to shade.—

Prairie Farmer.

Our of a five-minute call a woman

will gather inspiration for a good hour's speech when she gets nome. She will tell her husband—who is so interested, you know—that Mrs. Stockup has "new furniture the second time within three years if I'm not mistaken and lace curtains with lambrequins and her black silk dress made over and her hair done up in a new way higher than she used to wear it not becoming a bit and her little girl's got her hair banged and all dressed in white and is going to Miss Giddigurl's school in the fall and her cook is gone off mad and she care abole Giddiguri's school in the fall and her cook's gone off mad and she says she's almost fired to death and is going to Swampacott next week and Miss. Flirt is going to have Young Spoudlington after all and Mis' Smith's going to give her a pair of bouquet holders she says they're good enough for her she got them cheap up to Ragshop's and Mis' Ferguson's got a boy lots of hair on its head and looks there months old everybody says and Stove Boaker's awful dissipated they say and that Lovewell girl's father's ordered him out of the house and she 'a been taking on awful and declares she will have him and the Sigginses have moved out of town and and declares she will have him and the Sigginses have moved out of town and the Browns have lost everything and Mis' Smith's bought a whole piece of cotton cloth and —'' By this time the husband is usleep or has fled. A man could nevermake so much out of a week's visit. All he would remember would be that Brown 's got a mighty pretty wife, or keeps good eigars, or some other equally inconsequential matter.—
Boston Transcript.

[Wausau (Wis.) Central Wisconsin.]
We love everything that's old. Old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine.
And the famous author might have added-old medicines, because of their known worth.
In a late communication, Mr. Eustace Saner,
Modina, Mo. thus scale of so. Old General Modina, Mo., thus speaks of an Old German Household Remedy: I prize Hamburg Drops very highly. I had suffered for seven years with a severe disease of the liver. I vainly expended a great deal of money upon physi-cians and for medicines. I concluded to use Hamburg Drops. The trial was crowned with the highest success, as I am to-day healthier than I have been for years.

recommended St. Jacobs Off to a prominent politician, who was a martyr to rheumatic pains, and who by its use was entirely cured.

This is the season when the draft which comes in through an open door makes many a man shudder. Particu-larly if it is a sight draft and is brought in by a bank collector.

DR. FOOTE's Health Monthly for August says Russian physicians use pow-dered cockroaches successfully in cases of dropsy. The remedy has the i

THERE are 12,500 doctors in Russia, and yet the country continues to keep pretty healthy.

THE MARKETS.

HODS
SHUEP
SHUEP
VIOLENTIAN
VIOLE CORN OATS—No. 1.
CHEESE—Choice Factory Ohio Dairy BUTTER—Choice Clover.
Clover.
Red Top.
CINCINNATI. FLOUR-Family a new bore, had been a new bore, had been a new bore, had been allowed to pass into the water, it been allowed to pass into the water. The facts here given indicate that the ause of the many cases of typhoid fever and the towns mentioned, was the poison germs in the water that had been polluted by this workman. They convey a lesson to every householder, and to every person who has the care of a typhoid patient.—Fouth's Companion.

WHEAT—Western Auber to Choice.

No. 2 No. 2 No. 3 OATS—No. 4 Fritableiphiae. 5 SHEEP—Best Medium.

HOGS—Vorkers Tolked.

BELLYEN Description of the Prevention of the Preventio \$4 TR GR \$4 80 4 TR GR \$4 80 4 80 GR \$5 10 5 TR GR \$5 50

Twenty Teore a Sufferer, R. V. Pizzacza; Ame Mr.—Twenty years ago I was ship yolod on the Atlantic Ocean, and the colo wrecked on the Atlantic Ocean, and the cold and exposure caused a large atmoses to form on each leg, which kept continually discharging. After spending hundreds of dollars, with no benefit, I was persuaded to try your Golden Meilleaf Discovery, and now, in less than three amounts after taking the first bottle. I san thankful to say I sm completely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left heel to the ground.

I am, sir, yours respectfully.

William Hyden,
87 Jefferson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Sunday Tribuse. Rochester, N. Y., in one of its issues prints the following: "The proprietors (of Warner's Safe Remedies), each and all are men born here, and here have lived the whole period of their say on earth, and are men who have the unbounded confidence of all who know them."

The regular Frazer Axle Greass saves money for the consumer. The light colored or yellow loosens the spokes.

Wilmorr's Fever and Ague Tonic, id reliable remedy, now sells at one de Cr.moyorwen, lawyers and authors find Malt Billers a pure and safe invigorant.

REDDINO'S RUSSIA SALVE IS UNITVALISH for its perdy healing qualities. Price 25c.



BLOOD PURIFIER CURES DYSPEPSIA,

Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Billious At-tacks, Indigestion, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Navsea.

Heartburn, Depression of Spirits, Sores, Boils, Pimples, Shin Diseases, Eruptions, Foul Breath, and all Diseases arising from Impure Blood.

The Hamburg Trops are recommended as being the best and chespest Family Medicine ever obvert, and are sold by Programs and Desires at 30 Cents a Lostie. Directions in Disease Languages. Genuine bears the Secretary Secondary States and Secretary States and Secretary States. Secondary States Secretary States Secondary Secondary Secondary States Secondary Seco

go to nourish and strengthen the blood. It perfects digestion, simuniants the fiver, kiferry, howels and urinary organs, quiets the brain and urrows forces, and induces refreshing steep. MALT BITTERS commend themselves to the weak, convairscent, orcrevorked, debilitated, nervous, steeplies and meisurchety, as the purest, safers and most powerful resurrative in medicine. Prepared by the MALT BITTERS COMPANY, from Universated Mails and BIGES. Bold everywhere.

MALT BITTERS COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

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HUNT'S REMEDY. **HUNT'S REMEDY** ures Bright's Disease, Retention or Nonre

**HUNT'S REMEDY** cures Intemperance, Retrons Discusses Debility, Female Weakness and Excess HUNT'S REMEDY

**HUNT'S REMEDY** ACTS AT ONCE on the Kidners, Liver, and Bewels, restoring them to a besithy action, and CURRS when all other meditines fail. Hun-dreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. L. Frial size, 75 cents. Large size obeapest. FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS HE

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any cow from KICKING. No
realize the state of th Bent on receipt of price, \$1.00, Patent Secured.

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it Essued. A revised estalogue showing my buying a all rare american Coint. Foot from only 10 cts Suntis. E. F. Gambs, 621 S. 5th St., St. Lutz. Mo